ACTION OF A TAXPAYERS' MEETING. ARGUMENTS OF RESIDENTS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE ISLAND AGAINST FIVE-CENT FARES ON THE

RELEVATED LINES—SPEECHRS AND RESOLUTIONS. A meeting was called by the Citizens and taxpeyers of Washington Heights, Fort Washington, Inwood and Riverdale, and held at Inwood, Monday evening, March 8, to oppose any reduction of fares on the clevated railroads until the roads were completed as required by their charter. The meeting was large and entrastastic. John P. Cummings was called to the chair and said :

"The purpose of this meeting is to bring about means of rapid transit to this portion of the Island. We want to have the elevated railroads built up to Kingsbridge, as their charters require, before there is any interference or reduction of fares by the Legislature. We have to pay 25 cents on the Hudson Biver cars to go to Thirtieth-at., and 5 cents more in the surface cars or 10 cents in the clavated, making 30 or 35 cents to get down town, while our friends at Carmansville can go with greater convenience and comfort for 5 and 10 cents. The object of this meeting is to bring to our neighborhood the same conveniences and blessings afforded by the elevated roads to our neighbors at Carmansville and Washington Heights. There was a committee appointed to draft resolutions setting forth our views in regard to the reduction of fares on these roads, which Mr. Bures will please read."

Mr. Burns said : " Mr. Chairman and friends, we are here to consider the effect that the movement toward reducing the rate of fare on the elevated roads will have upon this end of the island. We feel that 10 cents will be a very cheap rate for riding from here to the City Hall, and the people are perfectly satisfied, and we cannot see how they could carry passengers for aless rate, therefore we offer the

carry passages and residents of Washington Heights and Inwood regard with alarm the threatened interruption to the roads above One-lundered-and-fifty-fifth st. as a natural result to be expected if the bill for reducing fares now before the Legislature shall become a law. And whereas the tigury done to property-owners downtown by these roads was only sanctioned by public opinion as being unavoidable and necessary to meet the urgest necessity of connecting the urgest all bours. And whereas the largest necessity of connecting the urgest all bours. And whereas, until such a system of travel is an accomplished fact the value of property and improvements at the urgest comprising a third of the area of the City of New-York, and from which section a very considerable proportion of the city's revenues are derived—will be retarded. And whereas a common be reasonably expected that the elevated corporations will continue the projected roads to completion as they now propose doing, as originally designed along the west bank of the Harlem River to Kingsbridge if they are compelled to operate them at non-paying rates; therefore.

"Resolved, That we solemnly protest against such a

therefore.

"Hesoired, That we solemnly protest against such a monstrons breach of faith with the companies and the terms of their charters by the Legislature as the passage of this injuntous measure would be, and we pray your humble body to reject the bilk."

George F. Gantz seconded the resolutions and said: "A year ago we got up a petition for rapid transit, and succeeded at last in getting the road as far as it is, to One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. Any legislation reductus the faces will certainly prevent the roads coming any further. We are perfectly satisfied to pay ten cents fare notil the roads are completed and it is ascertained that they could afford to carry cheaper and sustain their

Mr. Dyckman said: "It is not too much to say that the whole upper end of the Island must have rapid transit. At one time we had the promise of it, but from present appearances we may be cheated out of it by unwise legitation. I think we should speak plainly and frankly against any reduction fares until rapid transit is an accomplished, fact to Kingsbridge. Then, if it can be proved by competent authority that the roads can pay a larger diviend than allowed by their charter, then it will be too to ask for a reduction of fare, and not before. We must keep faith with the companies if we expect them to keep faith with the public. If the bill offered for a feduction of fare on these roads should become a law it would put great difficulties in the way of building the road up here. Therefore it is our duty to sustain the railroad I therefore heartily indorse the resolutions and protest against the passage of the bill."

Lawson N. Fuller said: "I must say that in all my experience in public matters and public enterprises I have never known so much unreasonable fault-finding, with so little cause, as has been made against these elevated railroads. A few public-spirited, enterprising men n the darkest, dullest and most depressed period in inistory of our country, took hold of the grandest enterprise of modern times, the elevated railroads, employing thousands of men who were on the verge of starvation, without employment, sending them into active fields of labor, producing iron and number in hundreds and thousands of tons, in such quantities to such an extent as has never been known in any other enterprise, and put into successful operation by the elevated railroads in the shortest period possible, so much so that they astonished the people abroad, if they did not at home. I think that instead of the censures, criticisms, and fault-finding that have been rained upon them, they deserve great credit and everlasting gratitude. When we first commenced agitating rapid transit, when it appeared that we might make it a success, after the original incorporators had lost all their respectively. corporators had lost all their money in it, the first thing that the surface railroads did was to go around and get physicians to sign a petition against its construction, for the reason that it would kill everywody living along the line or riding on the road, and they employed the very best counsel that they could get in the city-such men as John E. Parsons and Joseph H. Choate-to present their case to the courts, to convince them and the public, if possible, that for such reasons if no others the roads should not be built. But the physicians could not strangle them and the lawvers falled to convince the public that they should not be built, for the people had determined to have the roads.

"Then they tried to frighten capital by declarations that anybody who put money in the elevated roads might as well throw it into the North River. When that failed to frighten the enterprising men who ventured their money in a doubtful enterprise, then they commenced to get injunctions against the roads. But that rather seemed to quicken the enterprise of some of the leading directors, who saw fruitful fields of employment for their professional triends and relatives. Mr. Field said to these gentlemen who obtained injunctions: 'This is just | what I like, for I have two or three brothers and two or three sons-in-law who are lawyers, and all want business. Now get out just as many injunctions as you like against the roads. I will employ my whole family until they are dissolved, for these roads shall be built.' It was not long before the first injunction was dissolved, and they all went down like a row of bricks, and nearly thirty miles of the ele-

vated roads were built in eighteen months. [Applause.]

Then another trouble broke out. The sore

heads began to complain about 'watered stock.' In the first place they said it was good for nothing ; then it was 'watered,' and worth less than nothing. What are the facts ? They had to sell thirty millions of common stock and bonds to raise fifteen millions actual money, with which they built their roads. A committee of great labor reported back that twenty-four million of the stock were watered stock. That was a falsehood. as I have already shown; but to make this matter perfeetly plain I will go a little further. Are the men who bought these stocks and bonds to receive interest only Habart's concurrent resolution providing for blennial on what they actually paid for them ! By no means! sessions. It must be adopted by the next Legislature on what they actually paid for them ! By no means! They are to receive dividends on the full amount or par value. During the war we had to sell United States bonds at 35 cents on the dollar. In other words, we had to sell \$100, .00,000 of bonds in order to raise \$35,000,000 in actust money. How absurd it would have been to say that the men who bought these bonds were to receive t teres only on the money actually paid for them. Every business man here understands that. Then how contemptible it is for business men, or professional men, or men of leisure who ought to know better, to turn around and say to these companies, bere you have only spent fifteen millious of actual money, and you have you forty-three millions of your bonds and stock on the market.' We have legitimately disposed of thirty millions; now we will take the thirtees millions which the Manhattan Company have assumed.

Wren the companies pay 10 per cent divisiond on the tairty millions, then the Legislature might step in and ques ion their right to pay dividends on the thirteen millions, but not until then. I tains they will work the routs a great while before they will pay divi-dends on more than thirty unthous; but ad-mitting that they have assumed thirteen millions of capital stock in the name of the Manhatten Company, it is not clear to me that they have not the right to do it. I will tell you why. These roads were built when iron, lumber, trick, lime and all If the stockholders had put their money into the material that has been put into these roads, and let it remain in the yards, or on the docks, or in the stores, or in the mines, or in the woods, they would have doubted their money at present prices. So it is a legitimate deduction that if these roads had to be built at the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the present time they could not do it for less than every dollar that the hands of this Government for, in his judgment, they had long slace been paid by the Republican Central Committee.

Mo scandals have occurred, and the lobbyists have in the remain any time they not have the manuscroser which they had long slace been paid by the Republican Central Committee.

Mr. Hawley If (Rep., Conn.)—Has the sentleman any right to make that statement, or has he any information on which to base it.

Mr. Hawley If (Rep., Conn.)—Has the sentleman any right to make that statement, or have the hawless and the hands of this government to the paid to the part and the present that they had long slace been paid by the Republican Central Committee.

Mr. Hawley If (Rep., Conn.)—Has the sentleman any right to make that statem materials were worth one-half what they are to-day.

ounds they have already issued. So all this hue and cry against these roads for watering their stock is perfect asense, in my opinion. It certainly is without any possible mistake in regard to the thirty millions. I am willing to say that when they have paid 10 per cent dividends on the thirty millions and propose to pay dividends on the thirteen millions, we will que tion their right, and ask a reduction of fares I think that the great State of New-York should keep faith with these roads. Their charters guaranteed them 15 cents to the Harlem River, and cents during the commission hours, but the instrumentality of two or three of the stockholders and other public spirited men these roads were persuaded to charge but two-thirds of what they were allowed by law. If they had started off on what the law allowed them, 15 and 7 cents, and then come down to 10 and 5 ents, people would have been

perfectly satisfied. " I want to say right here, that there is no railroad in the world to compare with these elevated reads for convenience and comfort. There is no comparison between the underground roads of England and these elevate roads in comfort and appearance. See how lux uriously they are furnished, how well lighted, warm and comfortable, and to ride from the Battery to High Bridge for 5 and 10 cents! I think it should satisfy everybedy. I believe in keeping faith with these roads and helding them to a strict account for their management. As long as they are giving us the accommodations we are now enjoying, they should be let alone. See the difference between these cars and those upon the surface roads upon which we have been riding for the last fifteen or twenty years, under all possible disadvantages. Should we not appro-ciate the elegant conveniences and appointments of the

elevated roads, enjoy our sents, rest and be satisfied !
"Another thing. It will take millions of dollars to
complete these roads, and anything done to embarrass them, under present circumstances, will be unpardon able either in the people or their representatives in the Legislature, for the reason that it would defeat the main object for which these roads were built, the improvement and development of the city above Fiftyninth-st., which is two-thirds of the area of the whole island, and three-quarters of the city including the an-nexed district. They have got to build their car houses. machine shops, and purchase much more land upon which they are to be built through all of this vast territory, which of course involves a large expenditure of money. Who would buy their stock of bonds if the fares were reduced to 5 cents ! Would the author of the bill, Mr. Astor, take a few millions, or would any of his friends! No, they would prefer to put their money into lots up at McComb's Dam, and increase their value by reduction of fare on the Elevated Rail-road, even if it should cheat the people out of rapid transit above the bridge. The most expensive portion of the road is yet to be built, that is in the upper end of the island. They want to run up on the west bank of the Harlem River to Kingsbridge, back through the valley to Washing to Heights, and down the Boulevard or Tenth-ave. to One bundred-and-tenth-si., connecting with the Metropoliten Road. There is not a pleasauter place upon the earth to live than Washington Heights above Carmansville. The rapid transit road is just on the southern border of this most attractive portion of the Island, which now on account of this proposed reduction of fare may not be benefited. From Fifty-minth-st. to Kings bridge is about eight miles, with very small population It has been imposcible to bring people up here because we had no advantages of cheap transit. "This complaint about the fares on the clevated reads

is very absurd, when you take into consideration the fact that the Hudson River Railroad charges 17 cents to the centre of the city, and 5 cents from there down, making 22 cents. Why don't people grumble at that? They charge 10 cents from Harlem to Forty-secondst, then put you in horse-cars and charge you 6 cents in addition, making 16, more than three times the fare of four Lewis each day upon the elevated roads, while on the west side it is four times. There is but just one way that the city of New York can grow. It can't grow south, east or west is where we want everything conductve to rap; growth. There is no doubt of the necessity of the oads being built to develop the northern partian of the island. Mr. Bennett, of The New York Hevald, elegant property on the bachest point owns an elegant property on the highest point at Washington Heights. I have understood that he contemplated laying it out in beautiful plots and villus in large numbers. He may spend as much money as his supple income will allow, and make them as charming and attractive as possible. but unless the elevated road runs up through the centre of this vailey, at the base of the bluff on either side, he cannot indues the people to come up here to live. There is but just one thing needed to make this end of the island all that man could desire as a place to reside, that is the cievated railroad. I hope and trust that if the bull proposed by Mr. Astor should pass both branches of the Legislature, the Governor will be sensible enough to veto it. I should be just as much delighted as anybody to ride for 5 cents, but I don't want to do anything that will destroy the road so that we can't ride for 10 cents. We must bear in mind that while the clevated roads have never been called dangerous, they are so to a certain extent, and how the people would ery out, 'I told you so.' To avoid disaster they must employ the very best men they can nd, and not lose sight of the fact that they are running With all these facts in view, peorailroads in the air. ple should be satisfied with the present management and fares. As I look down at night from the heights, where I five, and see the elevated cars coming and going, literally flying through the air, I have said, ' really, the prophecy has been fulfilled; we are rights through the air in charlots of fire. " [Great applause.]

## NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATUIM.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT-BRIEF REVIEW OF THE SESSION'S LABORS-A GOOD RECORD FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, March 12 .- The Legislature of New-Jersey adjourned at noon to-day sine die. The closing scenes were devoid of especial excitement.

Last evening a bill granting extensive franchises to a water company was up for consideration in the House, and the lobby made a bold strike to pass it. A motion to adjourn prevailed at the height of the excitement and this morning the opponents of the measure gained accessions whereby they were enabled to lay it on the table, where, with several bills of similar evil odor, it sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

As the hands of the clock approached noon the Assembly marched in a body to the Senaté chamber, where the Presdent's gavel feil with the declaration that the one undred-and-fourth session of the New-Jersey Legislature had adjourned without day. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, and speaker Oviatt, who has fitted the position with rare ability, was presented with a gold watch and chain. President Sewell has deserved all words of commendation, and, like Mr. Oviatt, received the especial commendation of

the minority. The Legislature which has just closed has been of a conservative tendency and has made a record which the Republican majority are not ashamed to face the people with. There is no danger of the accusation that work of real public value has not been done. Among the measures passed is Senator and confirmed by the people before it becomes a law. Secretary Kelsey's large fees and the incorrect official reports made by him and other State House efficial concerning the amounts of their compensation have

been exposed.

Among the bills passed were the following: Preventing suit on the bond in cases of mortgage foreclosure; amendments to an ext providing for the summary investigation of county and township expenditures; permitting and regulating arbitration in labor strikes; providing for the payment of the costs of appeal in capital cases; transferring the control of measures against pleuro-incumona among cattle from the Special Bureau to the State Board of Health; giving fair and discrals states for the State, instead of fees and salary, as heretofore.

Continussions on Convict Labor, Municipal Continussions

Commissions on Convict Labor, Municipal Govern-cent and General Tex Laws reported. The two latter pre-ented valuable results, which reacted the Legislature of late in the day that they were referred to a special commission to report to the next Legislature. Investigations into the Shiking Fund and the Referm

no) were made. The former was not completed, and the flied in a foctnight in the office of the Secretary

will be flict in a fortingit in the office of the Secretary of State and be published.

The Legislature declined to pass a modification of the Sunday innor laws, and passed a bill paintiding the sphe of liquor to minors. The usual appropriation bills were passed and special appropriations of \$15,000 for the encouragement of the entity attains of the and of \$5,000 for an agricultural experiment station were granted. By not passing the usual bill for the ranking of a tax. State taxation except as corporations was abolished. A number of other acts of more or less importance were No scandals have occurred, and the lobbyists have

XLVIth CONGRESS-IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE CONSIDERS THE SUBJECT OF A SPECIAL CANAL COMMITTEE-THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL PASSED-THE DEFICIENCY BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE-DEBATE ON THE PRINTING OFFICE AND

THE PAY OF MARSHALS. SENATE......Washington, March 12, 1880. In the Senate to-day a joint resolution of the Kentucky Legislature was presented urging the passage of a bill to reduce the salary of the President of the

Mr. GORDON (Dem., Gs.) moved the consideration of the Interoceanie Canal resolution, and it was taken up. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) opposed it, and hoped the subject of an Interoceanic Canal would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which, in t.s.

present aspect, it belongs.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, thought the consideration of the suldest properly belonged to that committee.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) opposed the creation of a special committee. There were forty-five standing committees. Surely some of these could give the subject scoper consideration.

Mr. GORDON and the tit.

special committee. There were forty-five standing conmittees. Surely some of these could give the subject
proper consideration.

Mr. GORDON said that it was perfectly evident to his
mind that the Senate feit with the Senator from Connectent (Mr. Eaton) that the subject should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If therefore, it was the
iterative of the Senate that the uniter should go to the
Porogn Relations Committee it certainly was also his.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Ky.) hoped a special committee, composed of the ablost men of all the committees of
the Senate, wend be appointed to considerit. "Because, sir, if we intend to make our declaration good, it
may be necessary to look hato the condition of our Army
and Navy. This sir, is the greatest question that has been
before the Senate during this session of Congress. For,
list me say, sir, that the American people have
made up their minds upon this subject. There may be
some difference of opinion here, but the country is of our
mind in this regard. The people of the United States
do not insend that any foreign nation or nations shall
put a Chinese wall or dig a diton across this continent
that shall stand as a barrier against their aspirations to
emistre or commercial supremacy upon this Continent
from north to south, from east to west; and that state suman
or politician was puts bimself up against this carrier of
popular opinion would be sweet away as with a rushing
flood. I hope this committee will be composed of the
best, most pair-oric and wisest men of the Senate, and
that all the questions connected with this subject may
be referred to them."

Mr. GORDON—Without withdrawing one word that I
have said as to the uccessity of a special committee, I
ask leave to windraw the resolution.

standing scenting the neutrality of such route when it shall have been opened by the enterprise of their respective citizens.

Mr. M.LISON (Rep., Iown) demanded the regular order refing the House bill making appromistions for fur-fleations and other works of orfering for the decail yer ending June 30, 1881.

The Schale Committee report amendments increasing the House appropriation for repair of works of orfering though the conversion of seaconst fortifications, including the conversion of seaconst fortifications, including the conversion of seaconst fortifications, including the conversion of smooth-bore camera into rifles, from \$225,000 to \$400,000. The appropriation of \$50,000 for torpy-does and torpedo experiments is left mochanged.

Mr. ALLISON explained the loid. The first amondment and as a part of the remarks sent to the Clerk's deak and had read a memorial of the New York Camber of Committee, setting forth the defonceless condition of New-York harbor, and praving for appropriations for largely becreasing its defences.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass) also advocated the moundment, saying our scalourd cities wound be at the mercy of any third rate pack in case of war.

Mr. CONKILSG (Rec., N. Y.) and there could be no doubt of the recreasily of interesting the me as of defences out of doors it used at all.

Mr. BEKK (Den., K. ), a member of the committee, agreed that the bill could be held. It would have to be duted in the doors it used at all.

Mr. BEKK (Den., K. ), a member of the committee, agreed that the bill could be held. It would have to be duted to the top of the proceed or the committee and the provisions or in the bill could be held. It would have to be duted on of the could be provised for in the bill could be held. It would have to be duted on of the top of the court stands of once to the lightest efficiency. We had for years been trusting to the legical of the committee of the lightest of the committee of the log of the processing of the committee of the log of the committee of the log of the committe

em. Mr. McPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) advocated the amend-ent, and regretted that a larger amount and not been inpropriated.

Mr. WITHERS (Dem., Va.) thought there was no mespect of a breact of our irrendly relations with foreign powers. Even if there were, the appropriation would not protect our harbors. He opposed the amend-

Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.) saw no danger of war.

msh so.

Mr. BECK said the committee had been shown that torusdees were useless writered gins to support them. War vessels now carry guards that protect them from torpodoes if they have time to fish them up. He was opposed to leaving our harbors exposed to insult from

any thred-cale power.

Mr. SAULSHULY (Dem., Del.) did not believe the best preventive of war was coast fortifications. We should build up our navy and teach other nations that if they altack us we will destroy their commission. The present condition in the navy was a disgrace to us. It was not equal to that of a fourth-rate European power.

Mr. DAWES was not in favor of an economic which would leave our harbors supprotected, and advocated the uld leave our harbors unprotected, and advocated the endment. He wanted in time of peace to prepare

Mr. DAWES was not in favo, at an excellent which amendment. He wanted in time of peace to prepare for war.

Mr. WITHELS thought a change had come over the spirit of the dream of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawer). He and his associates had for years opposed any increase of forthfeations.

Mr. McPHELSON said that he hoped in a few days to lay information before the Senate that would convince them that the other side of the body condition to the charged withaundae economy in inval expenses. He had learned that \$7,000,000 are \$5,000,000 had been expended on four or five vessels, on propositions the plants and specifications of which were incomplete. The Navy Department accepted these propositions made by favored contractors, and spent millions of dollars on these vessels without knowing whether the vessels would float or not completed, and in fact cunions to the weight of armor 33 per cent, one of them would sink at the dock when completed, and in fact cunions the weight of armor 33 per cent, one of them would sink at the dock when completed, and the fact the plant of the contractor. The vessels referred to are the Terror, at Cramp's yard, the Monadnock, at San Francisco, the Amphlerite, at Wilmington, the Mantonomah and the Puritan, the latter being at Roach's yard. A Hoard, composed of Mesers, Lenthall and Isherwood, eminent men in the Navy, reports these facts, the Puritan being the special one referred to.

Mr. EATON (bem., Conn.) said it was shown that twelve-inch goins could penes and the trade of the armor of any vessel that could enter our harbors. The best engineers of France and Germany say the largest from clack would go to pieces if they tried to cross the Atlantic. He advocated the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 47; nays, 12. The all was read a third time and passed.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Lz.) rose to a question of personal privilege. He sent to the Clerk's deck and had read a copy of The New Orleans Democrat, containing an extract from the Charleston News, alteging that the woman

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day leave was asked by Mr. MANNING (Dem., Miss.) to offer a preamble and resolution (similar to that offered in the Senate some days ago) calling for an investigation into the alleged contract entered into by the Union Pacific Railroad

contract entered into by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamshin Company, Mr. NEWBERRY (Rep., Mich) objected.

On motion of Mr. McMAHON (Dom., Onio) the morning hour was dispensed with, private business was laid aside, and Mr. McMahon reported back the deficiency appropriation bull from the Appropriation Committee. The committee recommend an amendment appropriating \$800,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of United States Marshals and their general deputies for the present fiscal year, thus making the total amount appropriated by the bil, \$1,265,530.

Mr. McMAHON inquired whether four bours' debate would be sufficient.

would be sufficient.
Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) replied that if no political siders were placed upon the old the time would be

Mr. CONGER, (Rep., Men.) replied that it no political riders were placed upon the oil the lime would be sufficient.

Mr. McMAHON stated that he knew of no rider, but he understood that the Printing Committee proposed to offer an amenament relative to the election of the Government Printer.

The House, at 1:10 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole-Mr. Carleie (boun, Ky.) in the chair—on the Deficiency Appropriation fall.

Mr. McMAHON called the attention of the House to the fact that nowhere in the bill was there any appropriation of special deputy-marshals, and he control any money for special deputy-marshals and he control for special deputy-marshals and he control for special deputy-marshals of one as the law mood in the present shape. The last section of Congress and adjourned without making appropriations for special deputy-marshals, and I, was improper for any efficient to appoint special deputy-marshals and been made. It was said that 87,600 worth of special deputy-marshals had been med in Calfornia. Those men were not is place to claim any relief at the hands of this Government for, in his judgment, they had long slace been paid by the Republican Central Committee.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Comp.)—Has the centleman any

Mr. Hawley-Is this a public debt l Mr. McMahon-No, a private one.

Mr. Hawley-It is not a private one.
Mr. McMahon-Is it a debt of the Government? If Mr. McManon-18 it a door so, who incurred it?
Mr. Hawley-Trait is to be argued.
Mr. McMahob-I cay it is a private debt when gentlemen are put on Republican duty, and assured that if the Government did not pay them, private persons would

would.

Mr. McMabou passed on then to consider the appropriation made for the Public Printing Office. He queted from the Public Printing Office. He queted from the Public Printing's reports far the last five years to show that the expenses of the office for the present year wore far in excess of those for any year since 1875. What was the cause of the increase?

Mr. McMahoo, contended that the extra session, was not responsible for the enermous increase. It had been brought about in part by extravaganf purchases of material and in part by the fact that there was no limit to the number of persons who might be employed in the office.

Mr. HISCOCK (Rev., N. Y.) said that the gentleman

office.

Mr. HISCOCK (Rev., N. Y.) said that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McMahou) attempted to charge by instantation that the man at the head of the printing office had been squandering the public funds. If there had been stealing in that printing office, it had been in the purchase of material, and in nothing else, and those purchases had been made under the supervisio. of the Joint Committee on Printing, [He] fleved that the afforms of the Printing Office had been, managed economically and honestly. Fassing on to the appropriation for marshals, he expressed has surprise that his friend from Ohio (Air. McMahon) had announced that the Democratic party did not propose to make any appropriation for special Deputy Marshals, and did not propose to obey the decision of the Supreme Court. At the hast Congress that same party, had declared that the Nation should be staryed if the Federal Ecction laws were not repealed. The same issue had again been tendered at the meeting of the next Congress. The two parties had met on that issue and had gone to the country upon it, and the country had been heard from. He wondered that the gentleman from Ohio with that sad experience should stand here and announce that the Democratic party would not obey the decision of the Supreme Court. A liability had been incurred by the Government.

Mr. McMahon—Under whose authority, how, and by

overnment. Mr. McMahen-Under whose authority, how, and by Mr. Hiscock-Not by a head of a department, but by mrahals—inferior officers—under the provisions of a tatule which they could have been compelled to exe ate by order of a Court.

nte by order of a Court.
Mr. McMahou-Does not the law say that no department shall expend any sum in excess of appropriation f Mr. Hiscock—Is a marshal a department i Mr. McMahou—if a Quartermasser of the Army englishes a contract ered into a contract.

Mr. Hiscock—This is no contract; it is an official only. Will say friend friend from Onlo say that he believes the provisions of the law he refers to have been resisted.

Reves the provisions of the taw he refers to have been violated I Mr. McMahou.—Yes, I do. Mr. Hiscock.—Well, it is said to believe that so good a lawyer will so hazard his reputation. Mr. Hiscock then expressed, in concension, his being that the Democratic parts would in the and yield to the inevitable, and appropriate moneys to pay the special deputies what they had earned.

Mr. FINLEY (Dem., Odlo) attacked the manner in which the Printing Office was being carried on. He asserted that no other Department had been carried on so extrawagantly, and, in support of that statement, shared that Franklin Rives, former publisher of The Compressional Globe, had offered to take the printing office as it now shoul, do the public printing for 99 per cent of the present cost, pay \$100,000 for the rent of the building, and relieve \$125,000 by the transaction.

The following allies were incudired and referred:

Indirectives, by 5100,000 for the risk of the building, and realize \$125,000 by the transaction.

The following oills were incoduced and referred:
By Mr. COVERT (bem., N. Y.)—For the suppression of shearco-pnouncein to neat earlies.
By Mr. sCALES (Dem., N. C.)—To accept and ratifs like agreement submitten by the Ute Indians for the sale of their attes in Colorade (appropriating \$380,000).

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

### THE COURTS.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE. NICHOLAS MEYNERS FOUND GUILTY AND SEN-

TENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE. The trial of Nicholas Meyners, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment for murder in the first degree, in deliberately shooting Patrick McDermott at No 34 Hudson-ave., Brooklyn, on 17, 1879, was concluded yesterday. About 4 p. m. Judge Pratt began his charge to the jury, which occupied half an hour. He said that the sympathies and feelings of the jurors should have nothing to do with the discharge of the

During the delivery of the Judge's charge, as during the addresses of the councel, May acre preserved the stolid and impossive demension which has marked his conduct.

ARGUMENTS IN THE NICHOLS CASE, N. BANGS SPEAKS FOR THE MAYOR, AND JOHN D. TOWNSEND FOR MR. NICHOLS.

The appeal from the judgment by Justice Lawrence, declaring the removal of Police Commissioner Nichola by Mayor Cooper to be illegal, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Corporation Counsel Whitney and F. N. Bangs repre In view of the recent decision by the Court of Appeal a favor of Commissioner Nichols, the only questions ar ned on this appeal were : (1) Whether the proceeding return disclosed those proceedings, had reached suc a stage as made them, at that stage, a proper sub ject of review by the Court, conceding that they might reach such a stage as to become reviewable; (2) whether if was conststent with the theory, scheme, and purpos of existing legislation to hold that the proceeding in such a condition of them as was disclosed by the return, should be stopped or arrested in order to undergo roview in this Court; (3) whether any such record or transcript of the proceedings below, or any such judgment below, was brought before the Court by the return, as emabled the Court to render any judgment or to furnish to the relator any redress.

the return, as enabled the Court to render any Judgment or to funnsh to the relator any redress.

After argument by Mr. Bangs upon these points, John D. Townsend presented the argument that the Court of Appeals had aircady determined every material ques-tion of law involved in the action, and urged that there was no other alternative for the General Term but to dismiss the appeal and affirm the judgment of the court below. Decision was reserved.

## + CIVIL NOTES.

Arthur Breson, a lawyer, who owns the hous No. 172 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, has begun a suit against the Long Island Bailroad Company to recover \$5,000 damages for injuries caused his property by the operation of the steam railroad in Atlanticave. He declares that his domestic quiet has been destroyed and his house rendered untenantable.

Judge Larremore in the Common Pleas Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed William S. Carlisle guardian ad litem for his son, William G. Carlisle, in a mit to be brought against the Universal Life Insurance Company for alleged violation of contract under a policy of the company upon the life of the father, under which the son is a beneficiary.

Justice Daniels, in Chambers yesterday, junshed the mandamus sought by the Brooklyn Aute natic Gas Lamp and Lighting Company against the Brocklyn Board of City Works to compel the latter to give to the plaintiff the contract for lighting the streets of Brooklyn for 1880. The Justice holds that as the cuse must be tried in Kings county the motion for a peremptory mandamus could not be heard in this

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company was sued in the Mariae Court before Judge Sheridan yester-day by Mary E. Singhi, a fortune-teller, to recover \$2,000 damages for an accident on the road. The defence claimed that no such secident had occurred, and at the time the plaintiff claimed to have been in from her injuries she was making money at her business. The lary gave a verdict to the planning for \$1,300. George Washington Wilson for the planning; Benjamin F. Tracy for the defendant.

A Sheriff's jury was empanelled in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday to determine the mental condition of Margaret Kane, a woman about forty years old, who is now in the Asylum for the In-sane at Flatbush. She was formerly employed as cook since at Flational state Set stor James F. Pierce. The woman was not present, as the asylum authorities thought it best for her not to leave that his thriten unless it was abnountely necessary. Mr. Pierce and his family physician gave testimony. Mr. Pierce said that Miss Kane had \$500 in the Dime Sayings Bank. The jury found the woman lusane.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, March 12 .- In the Court of Appeals

to-day-present, the Ron. Sanford E. Caurch, C. J., and associates—the foliowing business was transacted: associates—the foliowing business was transacted:

No. 113.—The People's Benk of the City of New York, appellant ast, Orlando Bogart and others, respondents; argued by John Clinton Gray and Luther R. Marsh for appellant, Whitan Allen Burler for respondents, No. 84.—Bernard Belly, sheriff, and others, etc., appellants, agf, Joquin Benserie and others, respondents, argued by Edward Fatterson, for appellants, Emmedt R. Olcott for respondents. No. 121.—Gustave Shiff and another, appellants, act, the New-York Central and Hudson River Balfood Company, respondent, argued by F. R. Sherman for appellants, Frank Loomis for respondent.

The following is the Central Arman for an allowing the Company of the Court of Arman for respondent. ent: argued by F.R. Sherman for appellants, Frank Loomes for respondent. The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Mon-day, March 15, 1880; Nos. 123, 125, 126, 127, 96, 13, 129, 135.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, March 12 .- The following

United States to-day:

No. 193. H. L. Henry, appellant, agt. Churies. H. Sedges assignee. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United Stor the District of Neoraska. Argument continued by C. for appellant and R. N. Barrison for appellees, argument inner by C. Cole for appellant, submitted by J. M. worth for appellae. No. 202. Affed Shaw, planning in eart. Nicholas W. Casov, receiver, etc.—Continued by slip for. No. 194, Kobert F. Sillman et al., appellants, agt. Inited States.—Appeal from the Court of Chains, and Control of States.—Appeal from the Court of Chains, and States.—Appeal Argued by T. J. Turans illiman et al. and Attorney-General Devens for the Critical States.—Appeal and Bolley et al., plaintiff in our tates. No. 186, Loyel and Bolley et al., plaintiff in our cases.

Supreme Court Chambers—By Judge Daniels,—
a the matter of opening of limits.—Report confirmed as to
sata; opinion. The Feople ex rel the Automatic Gas Lamp
ompany art. Black and others—Opinion. Collins set. Nicoli
Decree

regranted, Steingmentantum, Lemas, In act Contes. See memorantum, avings Hank agt Wood --dranted; orinted; avings Hank agt Wood --dranted; Granted; orinten, Judge Potter, Collins act Collins. Granted; it is fully Lawrence. Lichtenberg agt, Hertfelder, Ite-Clogy act, Alkins. Orner settled. The Poonle, etc., Central Crossion Haircond Company; Pole agt. Peter, Same agt, Same Lane, Pirkhany agt, Hilley.--Orders granted; Same agt, Lane, Granted.

the complaint; spinion.

Cremit-Part III-Ily Judge Denohue, Du Bots agt. Lam
and auchter; see memoranaem.

rila pendens.

January Term—By Chief-Justice

Day and Judges J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen.—Merceron

Fowler.—Application to go to the Court of Appeals denied,

it of Metropelis act. Indirin; Cuifoyls act. Anderson

Tart. Anderson.—Application stemied. Mangra agt. Vise

—Application granted. agt, Anderson application practical,

Application granted,

cold Term-By Judge Larremore.-In re Wasseman, etc.

cold Term-By Judge Larremore. Lockwood agt.

Lockwood agt.

t-Chambers-By Judge McAdam. A Jacobs appointed receiver. Tracy agt. Pricancy. Joseph ceedings dismissed. Ledion agt. Seizan. Company distributed conditionally. Folis agt. Reed. Motion denies with outcosts. Fizzerald act, the American Ordinano Company. Inspection of annote-book allowed. Lockman agt. Randell, T. I. Rind appointed receiver. Kanendy act. Moduler Same agt. offering. Pelz agt. Brantsan; Long agt. Kavasah; Warwick agt. Company. Madot agt. Utrich. Waters agt. Robuston; Huber agt. Robustan agt. Utrich. Waters agt. Robustan agt. Reed. Julyments fled. Kaufman agt. Price.—Default. Conton agt. Robustan agt. Price.—Default. Conton agt. Robustan agt. Duryea. Opinion denying application.

drawing-room being submitted to the Queen, Her Majesty noted a Mrs. Cheese. "Cheese, Cheese," said the Queen, "that's a very odd name; but I suppose suc's of good family." "Beyond doubt, the creme de la sne's of good family." " Beyond doubt, thereme, your Majesty," and Lord Aveiand.

## Beligions Notices

All Souls Church, 4th ave., cernet voth st.—The Rev. r. BELLOWS will preach TO-MORBOW MORNING, 11 clock, and at 7:45 in the evening. Sunday-school 9:30 a.m. nerican Temperance Union-Haverly's Theatre, 14th-el NDAY'S p. m. Addresses by Dr. D. H. MANN, Lec-of Grand Ledger of Good Templars and Mrs. JENNIE &s., singing by Jarre choir. Also soles and Quartets as f Grand Louise in the control of the E. H. CAPPENER, CO. Sec.

Anniversary of the Sixty-Jest Street Methodist Episoral choren-the Roy, or, COOKMAN, Pastor-will be obtain SUNDAY, 14th Inst. The Roy, JAMES N. KING, it is, will preach in the morning at 10-30 october. The Roy, it is not placed by the processing of the second of the second of the second of the process of the process of the second of the s

The Periodica of Jesus, and a EVEN SONG, at 7:45, to Young Men on "Revenues."

Association Hall, 23d-st., corner thave—SUNDAY morning, 9:30 to lords, Young Converts' Ruble Class: 5 p. n. Bible Class, conducted by Frof. W. H. THOMPSOM, M. D. Young Men's Prayer metings, SUNDAY, 6:30 p.m., THOMS DAYS and SATURDAYS, 5 p. m., young men generally, July Union Meetings, Saturday and Sunday excepted) for offin sexastrom 4 to 5 o'clock.

" A Straggle for that Idle Which to Eterual,"-A dis-At Chickering Hall,

The Boy. SAMUEL COLLOGED
will preach at 330, SEN DAY AFTERNOON,
Subject; Our Re-pensibility."
Singing by Mis Heinretts Beebe and the large Chefr.
All seats free Everybody welcome.

At Scotch Presbyterion (hurch, 14th st., bet, 5th and thanks. Services TO. MORRIOW at 19,39 a. m. and 4 b. m. he Pastor, the Rev. SAMULE, M. HAMILTON, will presch, secture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. At the Brockiya Tabernacle Dr. TALMAGE with reach 10 MORROW M. ANING at 10.50. Subject; "The outing Elder Brother." Evening at 7:30 as usual. Conting Elder Brokkyn.—Dr. FULTON preaches Mermang and Kvening. Subjects Moraing—"Storm Signals," a grand for working in Evening—Athering to an Honest Purpose." Temperare of Mass Meeting at 3.50 p. m. led by Mr. ONWAY. A. N. NEWTON, of Massachusetta will speak. At Tairty-fourth Street Reformed Church, west of Sth-tre. The test CARLOS MARIYN, whi conduct divine ser-lers a CAPLAY, at 10 of and 730. Evening subject : "The uses of Trouble." The public specially invited. At Unity Chapel, Harlem, 128th at, West of 4th ave. at 11 m., hiv. R. N. Britanws will preach. Subjects Possession by Devila. Strangers welcomed.

Brick Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. MEVAN'S).

Astrice in Orbaif of the evangelization of the German people in America, and with special reference to the German Phonogram, echool of Newark, S. J., win be held in the Church on SUNDAY AFTERINGON (4th mat.) at 4 o'clock, Adulteaces may be expected from the few. Drs. KNOX and SELIEBLY, of this Sesamary, and by the Rev. W. G. T. SHEEDD, D. D., Lie, D., of the Cinion Theological Seminary. Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., bet. 5th and 6th aves.
The Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor, preaches SUNDAY
MORNING, 10:30, EVENING 7:30, Sunday school, 2:50
Prayer-meetings Monday and Fridar scennings. Strangers
are cordially invited to attend all the services.

Canal Street Presbytering Church, in Greenest, near Canal. The Nov. Alaky, McArlayey, Pastor, Services sabbath school Monthly concert at 7:30 p. m. Lecture and at 10:30 a.m. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock, All welcome.

Church of Our Saviour - Sixth Universalist Society.)
57th at. corner Sthave. Rev JAMES M. PULLMAN, D.D.,
Minister. SUNDAY MORNING at 11, Twelfth Anniverary Sermen. EVENINO, 7.15, "A life without God." Church of the Covenant (Prestylerian), Parkaye, cor-per of 3.th.st., The Rev. MARVIN R. VISCENT, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 14th his, Services at 11 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9.30 a. m. Lecture Wednes-tay at 8 p. m.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison ave, and 42d-st. The Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., D.D., Rector.—Hours of service 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Right Rev. W. H. HARE, D. D., Bixhop of Niobrara, will preach in the morning. People's service in the evening. Addresses will be made by the Rector and the Rev. E. B. RICE. Church of the Incurnation, Madison ave. and S5th-st., he Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Bector - Divine services 11

Church of the Messiah corner 34th st. and Parkave, one Pastor, the Rev. Rollegar COLLYER, will preach. MODNING at 11. Subject. The Frue Minister and Ministry. Evic New At 745, "The Joy in Youth." City Missions.—A public meeting for City Missions will be held on SABBATH EVENTNG at 7th o'clock in the Mad ison avonus frormed Church, Madison avec and 57th-st ison avonus from the Madison avonus from the certification.

E. F. JACKSON, Secretary,

Colleginte Reformed Dutch Church, 5th ave, and 29th st.—The Rev. I. ELIMEN DOLE, D. D., of Foughkeepsto, will preaction SABBATH, the 14th inst. Service at 11 s. m. and 7440 p. m. Cooper Union every SUNDAY NIGHT at 7:30 Mr. SawYist will conduct Gosper services. Mr. THATCHER

William shoring.

Discribes of Christ, 25th st., hear Broadway.

The Ret JOSEP'R BRANFORD CLEAVER, Fastor.

Morning theme—"Byacanthe boys m's "Pagantsm in Paris,"

Evenich theme—"By Faith Alone's sofficent to

Christian beptism during evening service.

Exenings with Christ." The Rev. Dr. NEWMAN will of the contribution in the course on "Christology" "Christ. Singer's French at 7:30 p.m. in Central M.S. Church, avec, heat sithest. The Rev. Dr. Silley will present

First Methodist Church in America, 44 Johnst., b tween Na san and Whilliam sts.—Francisine by the Pastor, in Hey, H. J. Allisoffi, at 10:30 a.m. and 7.2 B. m. Sunday solved and class-meeting, B. s. m. Young Feedbes prayer meeting, sta0 p. m. Scals free. All countally welcomed. First Presbyterian Church, 5th ave and 11th st., the tev. W.M. M. PANTON, D. D. Paston, Services at 10:30 First Reformed Episcopal Canrell, Manisonave and Ghi at, the Roy, William I AMMNE, edier Services, 1 a.m. and I at a no. The new, How and call of the Services, 1 and 1 at a normal man the Loctor in the even pg. Seats always free in the evening.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 255 Worth st., WM., BARAAD, Superintendent, Children's service of song a Sanday at 2500 octock, Public invited, Music with a arge church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand brining cornesity cestred.

Independent Catholic Church, Clarendon Hall, 114 East Lainest. Morning, 10:30, Communion service, to which all Christians are invited. Evening, 7:20, I aster O'CONNOR adments be Father O'FARRELL, of St. Peter's Roman Cataolic Church, on "The Public Schoos of America, vs. the Parochial ecisosis of Rome, and the highis of Irish Americans to Free Education."

Beligious Notices.

Madison Avenue and Twen y-ninth street (Butzers resolverian Charlet, The Pastor, is, Per, Nathall W. ONFLING, D. D., Will preach TO MURROW MORNING and EVEN NG. Hours of service, 15 a. is, and called the decimal of the control of th

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th at the Rev. EDWARD A. REED, Pastor - Divine apriles

McAuley Water Street Mission. No. 316 Water street, -Meaning every EVENING and every SUNDAY EVEN. NG at 7.39 o'clock and every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at the order of the Arabe Thickness, steam cars to Franklin square, value o'cox an over the left. Memorini Presbyterina Church, Madison ave, and 53d-t, the flow, CHAPLES S, ROBINSON, D. D. Paster, service in MORNING at 11 orchest, EVENING, 73d-'click, Paster's Hible Class Saturcay evening, 7:45 o'clock.

MORROW at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

New-York Port Society, Preaching in the Marian Burch, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts, by the Pasts on Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10,50 a, m, and 7,30 p. m. 2 anding at 2,30 p. m. Delly morning and evening praye

New-York Sunda' -school Association.—The "Primary Class THIE DAYATS o'clock, Miss JEANNIE B. MERRILIA, Teacher, "Teachers" 'Class THIE EVENING, 745, Memorial Presbyterian Church Chapel, Rev. Dr. ROBINSON Conductor, 'Soperintendents," TUESDAY A o'clock, Fulton Street Chapel, Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, Conductor, "Normal," THURSDAY, 4:30 Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. RALPH WELLS, Conductor.

North Dutch Church, 111 Fulton-st. and 58 Ann-st.— Preaching SUNDAY 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the Pastor in harge, the Rev. A. J. PARR. MONDAY EVENING Imise-meeting, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting at 45 p. m. In this church the Fulton-st. Daily Noon Prayer-cetting is held.

North Presbyterian Church, cor. of Pth.ave, and Mst.st., "reaching by the Pastor, S. B. ROSSITER. Moreby service, 6:30. Subject: "Rejection of Christ is Wrong Done to the onl." Evening service, 7:30—"Acceptance of Christ." Stranges cordially welcome. Removal - Stanton Street Baptist Church dately worthlying in Association Hall) has taken the church in East 20th st., near Madison-ave. Freeching by the Pastor, S. J. ENAPP, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m. Friends and strangers are cordially invited.

are cordinity invited.

Sevench Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge-tia.—The Rev. HENRY T. HUNTER, Pastor, will presch t 10:30 a.m., and Rev. Dr. HENRY B. O'HOPIN at 7:30 p.m., Preaching Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, even-ings at 7:45. Strangers condulty welcome.

St. Ignatius's Church 40th-st. Reservoir square.
Dr. EWER, Rector. Services. Celebration, 7 a. m.r.
Meether, 9 a. m. Chora Celebration and sermon, 10:30, a. m.r.
Chorat Ecening Prayer. 7:50 p. m. The Rev. WM. H. COOKE,
of Trinity Parish, will preach in the evening. St. Jumes Church, East 721.st.—The Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, Boctor. Similar services at 10:30 and 7:45. The flev. CHARLES R. BAKER of Brooklyn, will preach the arth of Six Sunday EVENING Sermons.

St James Methodist Episcopal Church, 126th-st, and Madison-ave. - Dr. JOHN E. COOKMAN will preach in the norming, and Dr. JAMES M. KING in the evening. All St. Luke's M. E. Charch, 41st.st., near 6th ave. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, D. D., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. Strangers welcome. St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th ave, and 22d st.—SUNDAY—The Rev. Dr. GODMAN will preach at 10:30, and the Rev. Professor CAULD WELL, of Tennessee, at 7:30 his celebrated sermon on a "Finished Character."

Tabernacle Baptist Church. 2d.ave, between 10th and 117a-sts.
the Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Paston.
Morning.
"THE UNEXPECTED REVELATION,"
Evening. "HELP FROM THE MIGHTY."
Meetings Wednesday and Fishay Evenings.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

The Rev A R Simpson, Pastor, will prench in THIR TRENTH SYRKET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th aws. TO-MORROW Morning at 10:30; Exeming at 7:30. Communion at the close of morning service. The Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., will preach in the Colath, 14th inst., at 11 a. m. University Place Presbyterian Church. The Rev. ROL

LIN A. SAWYER, D.D., rate of Irvington on the fludson will preach TO MORROW. The MORNING service will be at 11 o'clock and the AFTEROON at 4 o'clock. Westminster Presbyterian Church.
corner Clinion st. and First-place, Blooklyn, the Key, JAMES
M. LUDLOW, D. D., Pastor, Services 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.
m. Sunday-school at 2:50 p. m.

## Miscellaneons.

CASH PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, OBOOKS, PAMPHLETS, RAGS, ROPE and BAGGING, COPPER BRASS, LEAD ZINC, PEWTELLTYPEMETAL ELLCTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES TIN FOIL, TEALEAD and OLU NETAL of every description.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Will send to any part of the city of submarbs.
SPOCKWELL,
No. 25 Annet. N. )

TO THE PUBLIC.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. In a coor cance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abread, these littlers, so long and matty celebrated for their finences as a cortisal and for their incidenial virtues against all diseases of, or a ising from the digestive or rans, will be desired be put up and sold not only a most by ALSO IN PINT BUTTLES.

for medicinal, family, travelling and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists', grocers', liquor merchants' sec. L. FUN & F. Jr., Sole Agent, New-York, 78 John-st. Post Office box 1,029

AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. WANTED.—A copy of Townstrow's "Sys-tem of Shorthand," published in Philadelphia in 1830. Address, stating price. &c., PHONO-STENO, Tribune Office.

## Bankrupt Notices.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the eleventh day of March, A. b. 1880, a Warrant in Bank-rupicy was is used against the estate of JOHN in, DAVIS, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and States of New York, who has been athlased a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to sand bankrupt to the or for his use, and the transfer of any property by sim are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said ban rup to strave their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be lead at a Count of Ramarupter, to be hosten at No. 139 Fulton sa., in the City of New York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esquite, Register, on the twenty-inth day of March, A. b. 1880, at 12 in.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
L., S. Marshal, as Mossenger, Southern District or New-York.

# Grates and Lenders.

GRATES AND FENDERS. The largest manufacturers of low and haif low Grates for inher hard or self-coal, with dumping or shaking attachment; bases open Fire laces, with andirons and busker prates for wood fires brass Fenders, Fire Seas and Coal Hads antique and modern designs, wholesale and retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., 366 and 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

## Tress Making.

DRESSMAKER cuts and fits and perfectly inderstands fine white work on Wheeler & Wilson machine; by the day or at home. 447 West 46th st. MME. REDHON, 205 West 26th-st.—First-class French dressmaker: work out in families; terms \$2 per day, or at home at reasonable prices; walking costumes for \$3, \$4 and \$6; toilet costumes for \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10.

## Dinner and Zea Seis.

MITSUL & CO., JAPAN.

ALE NOW OPENING AT WHOLESALE
A large invoice of choice Porcelain Dinner. Tea Sets and other merchaniuse, just received at their branch house,

46 MURRAYST., NEW YORK. Sales by Anction.

CLOTHING AUCTION NOTICE. N. SCUDDER, Auctioneer.
PRIDAY, MARCH 19, at 10 octock, at 7 and 9 Greene st.,
New York.
The entire stock of a wholesale clothing bouse, in boys,
you the and children's cothing, to be sold without reserve to invitate the business. The attention of large buyers is invited to the sale,

# Co Whom it Man Concern

JOHN GRANT, of Biddeford, Me., would

## Business Chances.

A RARE CHANCE! IRON MEN! \$15,000 will buy an irou foundry and macbine shop in full ranging; real estate and tools included; 30 colds from 81. Louis on Penns (vania Raijroad; 20 mands employed, trade well established; no competition; sole manufacture of favoring resolutural implement for Western States; reason to soling dimension proprietors. Address HIGHLAND MECHANCAL WORKS, High and, He.

FOR SALE.

The controlling interest of the BO-TON MU-10 HALL.

Namely 565 shares, the whole capital stock being 1,000 shares. The estate consists of upwards of 19,000 square feel in the very heart of the city. The main hall seats 2,000 people, and is celebrated for its excelent scouste proposites, which will command a large rent. The whole is in perfect repair. For terms, &c., address.

JAS. T. ELDREDGE&CO., 27, ciale-85.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, at Peckskill, with engines machine shop and buildings suitable for manufacturing; water and railroad commencation. Address EUGENE MCDERMOTT, Rogw 9, 155 broadway.